

1796

A  
L E T T E R  
T O A  
Member of Parliament,  
ON THE  
CONCLUSION OF THE WAR  
WITH  
*TIPPOO SULTAUN.*

---

By AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

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*Est modus in rebus ; sunt certi denique fines,  
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*      *HOR.*

---

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Member of Parliament



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BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER

On a donc, en résumé, deux sortes de courbes :  
1° Les courbes de première espèce, qui sont les  
seules qui aient une tangente unique en chaque point.

LONDON  
PRINTED BY T. COWELL IN THE STRAND



# LETTER

TO A  
Member of Parliament,

S I R,

ON the theatre of war, a reverse of fortune ought to be regarded as a possible contingency, both by the conquerors, and by the vanquished.

The former, magnanimous, in the moments of triumph, ought to be open to concessions from the vanquished; and the

latter,

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latter, depressed by calamity, ought to avail themselves of alternatives, without exhausting all the resources of arms.

On this principle the war in India, which, in its progressive stages, reflected a lustre on the British arms, may be vindicated, in its termination, by all the contending Powers: And the definitive treaty with Tippoo Sultaun, which exalts our national character in the Eastern World, may be pronounced, on our part, the result of deliberate wisdom, and magnanimous policy.

The maxim, *delenda est Carthago*, has indeed been adopted by some sanguine politicians, who, having contended for the total *extirpation* of Tippoo Sultaun, are dissatisfied with the mere *reduction* of his power.

But

But that maxim, both in its origin in the days of antiquity, and in its modern application to the East, was neither dictated by honour, by justice, nor by sound policy\*. And the catastrophe of Carthage, instead of advancing the prosperity, hastened the decline of the Roman name. Far different was the conduct of the Lacedæmonians in the plenitude of dominion. For when, by the fortune of arms, it was in their power to have annihilated the rival state, "Heaven forbid," said the Lacedæmonians, "that we should put out one of the eyes of Greece!"

This was the language of a discerning people, capable of moderation in victory, and conscious of those political relations

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\* Vide Essays on the History of Mankind, Second Edition, page 286.



which give life and energy to national enterprize.

A balance of power ought to be maintained in every system; and the annihilation of the Mysore Chief might have proved destructive of general prosperity, and inauspicious to our Indian Empire. It might have produced war between the confederated Powers, dissolved our alliances, and involved us in a labyrinth of difficulty in the division of territory, and in the complicated arrangements of Oriental government, from which, by dextrous management, we are most happily delivered.

*Tippoo reduced*, is an event far more desirable, than *Tippoo extirpated*; and by abridging his power, by circumscribing his dominions within well-defined limits, and by cutting off, in some degree, his communication

munication with the Coast †, we have nothing to apprehend from his future machinations, or from his alliance with any European power.

The

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† By recent intelligence, it appears that Tippoo retains *Mangalore*, and the extent of territory on the Malabar coast, that he formerly possessed. Lord Cornwallis, in an official Letter addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and inserted in the London Gazette, expresses himself in the following terms:

“ The territory that the Company will acquire by  
 “ the peace, will be considerable in point of revenue,  
 “ though, from the wide difference in several statements  
 “ of Tippoo’s revenues that have been produced, I  
 “ cannot yet form a judgment of the amount; but, im-  
 “ portant as an addition of revenue may be, I confi-  
 “ der it of infinitely more consequence to the interests  
 “ of the Company and the Nation, than almost any sum  
 “ whatever, that the overgrown power of Tippoo,  
 “ from which we have at different times suffered so  
 “ much, and which has so long threatened your pos-  
 “ sessions on both coasts with total destruction, has  
 “ been reduced, by the event of this war, within bounds,  
 “ which will deprive him of the power, and perhaps of  
 “ the

The avowed, or clandestine support of France stimulated the ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, exasperated his animosity, and rendered him the declared enemy of the British name. But that support ceased with the revolution; and the new government of France disclaimed, in an early period, all connexions in the East, hostile to our

“the inclination, to disturb us for many years to  
“come; whilst, at the same time, I hope that our ac-  
“quisitions by this peace, will give so much additional  
“strength and compactness to the frontiers of our pos-  
“sessions, both in the Carnatic and on the coast of  
“Malabar, as to render it extremely difficult for any  
“power above the Ghauts to invade them.”

Until the arrival of the definitive treaty, we cannot state, with geographical precision, the extent of territory annexed to the British dominions. But it is certain that Tippoo, by that treaty, has surrendered to the Company, the *Barambaul* and *Salem* districts; and to the allies, the forts of *Gooty* and *Balhary*; while the *Coorga* country is also relinquished.



Indian Empire. This vicissitude of things, this unanticipated disappointment, mortified Tippoo to the dust, and contributed to give a more decided ascendancy to our arms.

The system of French politics is no longer hostile to nations \*; and that circumstance concurs, with every other, in strength-

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\* How different was the conduct of France in all preceding times! Lord Clive, in a masterly speech delivered in parliament in his own vindication in the year 1772, expatiated with ability and discernment on the views of France at that period in the Eastern world. "The noble Lord," said he, "at the head of the Treasury, will do me the justice to acknowledge, that I laid before him a paper drawn up fifteen months ago, in which I stated almost every thing that has since happened, relating to the views of France upon the East Indies. It was indeed impossible for me to be deceived, knowing the preparations that had been made."

"If

strengthening the stability of our dominions in the East, and preserving them from all future annoyance.

Let Tippoo Sultaun, then, flourish in peace, since no longer formidable in war. Let him still rank among the potentates of Asia, since, by the reduction of his ter-

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“ If ever France should lay hold of our possessions, she will soon add to them all the rest of the East Indies. The other European nations there will immediately fall before her ; not even the Dutch can stand ; the empire of the sea will follow : Thus will her acquisitions in the East, if any can, give her universal monarchy. I repeat, and I would have what I say remembered, that the French have not given up their designs upon India.” *See the Debates of Parliament in the Year 1772, published by Debrett.*

Suitable to this prediction were the uniform proceedings of France during a series of interesting events, down to the æra of the revolution, when the concert with Tippoo was instantly dissolved, and all offensive wars exploded in the councils of that nation.

ritorial

ritorial possessions, by the decrease of his revenue, and the dissolution of foreign alliances, he must contract the sphere of his ambition, and cease to be the illustrious incendiary of the Eastern World.

*Preventive* policy, which obviates future danger, is far preferable to that *vindictive* policy, which consists in unnecessary retrospect, or has no object but revenge.

Even an antipathy to Britons may be lost in the admiration of their glory; and the Sultaun himself, or the young \*princes, (now under the protection of a conqueror whom they recognize as a father,) may become, in a future period, instead of an ex-

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\* The definitive treaty signed and sealed by Tippoo, and delivered to Lord Cornwallis by one of the sons of the Sultaun, has already become the subject of historical painting; and different artists are concerned in the design.



asperated enemy, the determined ally of the British government.

It is not my province to delineate military characters, or to enter minutely into the detail of arms. To do justice to the transactions of the campaign, would require the recording pen of an historian conversant in modern tactics, and not unacquainted with the eloquence of antiquity \*.

That association of talents which, it is allowed, belong to Tippoo, forms, perhaps, the best criterion, by which we may judge of the merit of his conqueror. For *Tippoo* is not only superior in enterprize to all the monarchs of the East, but many

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\* *Res gestæ regumque ducumque, & tristia bella,  
Quo scribi possent numero monstravit Homerus.*

HOR.

features of his character might be exhibited in the picture of an Achilles.

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer;  
Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.

Lord Cornwallis then, with the olive branch in one hand, and with the sword in the other, has appeared in the scene, during the whole period of hostilities, in all the splendor of greatness.

To control the genius of despots, is the noblest effort of heroism. It is *the consummation devoutly to be wished*.—It is *the pride, the pomp, and circumstance of glorious war*.

But it is contended by some politicians, that the capture of *Seringapatam* was so easily practicable by our victorious arms, that it ought to have been accomplished, as

the decisive blow, which would have entitled us to concessions of still greater magnitude from Tippoo Sultaun, without the total demolition of his power.

To this it may be answered, That certain pecuniary stipulations in the treaty, may be rightly considered as a *ransom* for the Mysore capital. And surely, a higher ransom was to be expected for its preservation, than could have been demanded for its restitution under desolation and ruin. Yet had we stormed the Mysore capital, with full assurance of success, our army must soon have abandoned it spontaneously, without ransom or redemption.

The peace then, and the war, in every point of view, happily correspond. In policy and in arms we stand in equal estimation; and the Governor General of India,  
in



in his civil and in his military capacity, deserves accumulated praise.

But it has been alleged by the discontented, that the peace under review, originated entirely from the India Board; and, consequently, that the instructions from home must relieve Lord Cornwallis from his responsibility, as they have tended to eclipse his glory.

How far the instructions from home directed the proceedings, or dictated the ultimate policy of the Governor General, we presume not to decide; but between his Lordship and the India Minister there seem to have existed a coincidence and harmony of opinion, which, without running invidious parallels, may be pronounced, in their respective departments, equally honourable for both.

A rupture

A rupture in Europe, in which Great Britain had been involved, must have greatly augmented the embarrassments of an Indian war. Whatever apprehensions, therefore, were entertained of such a rupture during the late armaments, were, no doubt, announced to Lord Cornwallis by the India Minister; nor would he suppress from his Lordship such instructions on that ground, as were dictated by the wisdom of his Majesty's counsels.

The STANDING ORDER from home, it is probable, allowed the Noble Warrior in the East considerable latitude. The Minister might have assumed an exalted tone, and emulated Roman greatness:

*Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacisque imponere morem,  
Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos.*

But the particular dictates of the Cabinet on that occasion, it were unnecessary to explore. The merit of the India Minister rests

rests not on any single event, or on any precarious ground ; for the whole system of his India arrangements, from the establishment of the Board of Control to the present day, has been conducted with unrivalled abilities, profound discernment, and comprehensive policy. During that period, our India settlements have flourished in their interior government, in commerce, and in revenue, with progressive and unexampled prosperity.

The reasoning of Mr. Dundas in his India budgets, which has been so loudly controverted, seems now to be strengthened and consolidated in the public mind. The accomplishment of his predictions on the score of finance, will, it is probable, be accelerated beyond expectation ; and our National Debt, instead of being loaded with additional incumbrance, is likely to derive

seasonable



seasonable relief from our dominions in the East.

The scene which is now opened by the definitive treaty, could hardly have been anticipated by human discernment; and by the extension of territory, the increase of revenue, and the stability of our possessions, we may venture to affirm, that India Stock, notwithstanding its temporary depression, must, on every principle of calculation, rise to an unprecedented standard.

All Government funds must be more or less affected by the same cause, and experience, in different proportions, a corresponding elevation.

This inseparable connexion of things must be regarded with universal satisfaction by every class of citizens; for the flourishing

ing condition of the Public Funds will admit of the gradual reduction of those taxes that are most burthensome to the great body of the people.

This is a fair presage of general felicity ; and Great Britain, by its acquisition of dominion, of revenue, and of power, must rise in the scale of nations.

But it is not on Oriental ground alone, that we contemplate growing prosperity.

Without entering into the details of financial statement, or comparing the public income and expenditure, agreeably to the report of the Select Committees, it may be maintained with confidence, that the Public Revenue of this country, by the industry of the people and the increase of commerce, is in a condition eminently flourishing.

D

Whether

Whether the plan pursued by Mr. Pitt from the year 1786, is the most powerful and efficient which could have been devised or adopted in financial œconomy, is a question which we have not leisure, though we had ability, to discuss; but the establishment of that plan, it is allowed, has been productive of considerable advantage\*. Commerce,  
it

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\* Even Mr. Morgan, who condemns, on mathematical ground, the plan of finance adopted by Mr. Pitt, from its comparative inefficiency, makes some concession, and denies not the existence of some positive advantage. "Admitting," says he, "that by the reduction of the *four per cents*, or by a *real* surplus in the "revenue, the sum of 200,000*l.* may be fairly added "to the million already appropriated for the discharge "of the National Debt, I see no great matter for "triumph in such an addition. Its operations are altogether inconsiderable, and the whole plan is still "weak and ineffectual. Compared, however, with "what Mr. Pitt at first intended to have established, it "deserves respect; and though enfeebled and mutilated "by his alterations, *it has done so much good*, that we  
"have



it is also allowed, has had a gradual increase; yet this, it is contended, is not peculiar to Britain, and is shared only in common with other nations.

On the balance of trade we mean not to expatiate. But public credit in this country might be still farther illustrated from the relative condition of other states.

The neutrality which, in the present convulsion on the continent of Europe, has been avowed by the court of Britain, is manifestly calculated to give us, ultimately, additional weight and preponderation in the general system. While other European nations are exhausting their revenue and

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“have only to regret, that the other more powerful  
“and efficient plan, which had been so strongly re-  
“commended by Dr. Price, was not adopted.”—

See *A Review of Dr. Price's Writings, on the Subject of the Finances of this Kingdom*, by W. Morgan, F. R. S.

their blood, under a precarious destiny; while their governments may be shaken to their foundations, may enlarge or contract their limits by the fortune of arms, may be torn asunder by intestine commotions, or be overwhelmed by foreign irruptions; the Sovereign of this free country may be looked up to by the belligerent powers, as the restorer of tranquillity, as the arbiter of contending nations; while the venerable fabric of our Constitution, secure from danger, will excite the envy of the world,

Britons, however, are too magnanimous to erect their triumphal arch on the basis of general calamity; they scorn to aim at greatness by the depression of other states, or even to indulge the sentiment of Epicurean philosophy:

*Suave mari magno——*

*Suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri,*

*Per campos instructa, ulla sine parte pericli, LUCRET,*

The

The Revolution in France, counteracted by a confederacy of potentates, and so alarming to the jealousy of the continental princes, forms an æra in civil history, intimately connected with the future destiny of the world.

But in this country, similar jealousies are not likely to arise. Between the *noblesse* of France, and the nobility of Great Britain, there is so little analogy, that nothing in the French Revolution can create any well-founded alarm. Our nobles are regarded with complacency by the other orders, and are often distinguished in the Hereditary Senate, as the guardians and patrons of freedom. The Peers of the Realm then, and the Princes of the Blood, in all their privileges and immunities stand equally secure. But it is not France alone which we have to contemplate seriously, at this moment, in the drama of Europe.

The



The same concert of continental Princes, the same confederacy of the Northern Powers, which was formed originally against France, is now formed against Poland\*, and seems to involve in it a plan of universal

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\* In Poland, the Nobility, by the dereliction of usurped pre-eminence, have ingratiated themselves with the People; all is harmony within, and the new constitution seems to be erected on solid foundations. It is even professedly modelled on the constitution of this country, and on that account seems to claim, by a right of filiation, the sympathy and the aid of Britons. Mr. Burke has discriminated between the Revolution in France and that in Poland; and while he execrates the one Revolution, he allows the other all manner of applause. "In contemplating," says he, "that change, humanity has every thing to rejoice and to glory in, nothing to be ashamed of—nothing to suffer. Not one man incurred loss, or suffered degradation; all, from the king to the day-labourer, were improved in their condition; every thing was kept in its place and order; but in that place and order, every thing was bettered."

The subscription opened in this country in support of Poland, is decisive of the sense of a generous Public, who

universal despotism, which cannot be regarded with indifference in a land of freedom.

The court of Britain, in a public declaration to France \*, has, with equal policy and justice, disavowed all interference with her interior government; and such interference (which is incompatible with the rights of nations) must ever, we trust, be execrated in the councils of a Patriot King, whose prerogatives are not only recognised, but revered by his people.

Anarchy is not to be confounded with liberty, no more than despotism is with government; and, in our general policy, we ought to steer a middle course between *Scylla* and *Charybdis*.

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who commiserate the calamities of an injured people, contending for the unalienable rights of mankind. No power on earth will be permitted to triumph over

*" Tb' unconquerable mind, and freedom's holy flame."*

\* See a State Paper by Lord Grenville.

“ Liberty is a plant,” said a late illustrious Statesman \*, who long sustained the vigour of our Public Councils, and adorned our Senate, “ Liberty is a plant that deserves to be cherished. I love the tree, and wish well to every branch of it. Like the vine in the Scripture, it has spread from east to west, has embraced whole nations with its branches, and sheltered them under its leaves.”

The Son of that Great Man, the present Minister, whose exalted genius is uneclipsed even by his father's name, has run the race of popularity in the upper departments of government, and maintained it even in the zenith of his power †.

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\* Vide a Speech by the Earl of Chatham in the year 1770.

† The following passage, in *Essays on the History of Mankind*, first appeared in the year 1781:—“ We have



The Leader of Opposition, the Ex-Minister, it must likewise be admitted, is distinguished by pre-eminence of talents, and ranks high in the estimation of his country and of mankind.

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“ have seen a Patron of Freedom in our days, inferior  
 “ to no Roman name, commanding the applause of  
 “ Senates, sustaining the vigour of Public Councils,  
 “ and leading on a nation to glory. We have seen  
 “ another, of congenial spirit, presiding in the Assem-  
 “ bly of the Nobles, and dispensing, from the highest  
 “ Tribunal, justice to the people ;

“ ——— *His dantem jura Catonem.*

“ I dare not mention a name among the living—but  
 “ that the most illustrious Statesman of the present  
 “ age has left posterity, is matter of general satisfac-  
 “ tion to the English nation.

“ The genius of that Great Man, surviving in his  
 “ Race, and cherished by the fond predilection of a ge-  
 “ nerous Public, may still be useful to his country ;  
 “ and if we may judge from some late appearances,  
 “ the prayer of his contemporaries is already heard by  
 “ indulgent Heaven ;

“ *Stet fortuna domus, & avi numerentur avorum.*”

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On

On a question, therefore, of the first magnitude in politics, that affects the general system of the world, a coincidence of opinion may be expected between such luminous Politicians; and should Great Britain be called upon, by future contingencies in the continental scene, to interpose in arms, she will interpose, in all probability, with the decided approbation of those Statesmen, sanctioned by the union of parties, and by the voice of the people. But if we may judge from appearances, she is likely to interpose rather by counsel, than by arms.

The cloud which hangs tremendous over Europe may, perhaps, be dissipated without any general explosion; and at present it seems only incumbent on Ministers, without deviating from neutrality, to exercise vigilance and circumspection. But if, contrary

trary to appearances, it is found expedient for us to open the TEMPLE OF JANUS, which has hitherto been kept shut by sound policy, it will be opened, with unanimous consent, by the hand of justice and of wisdom, not in support of anarchy, but of the liberties of mankind.

“ On some occasions,” said the great Montesquieu, “ it may be necessary to draw “ a veil, *for a while*, over liberty, as it was “ customary to veil the statues of the gods.”

But that veil must soon be removed by the progress of civilization, and the diffusion of arts and sciences; nor will it be considered by Britons as a supererogatory duty, to support the cause of the present, and of future generations.

Such is my mode of thinking on the subject of our National Prosperity, which I have



contemplated with pleasure, in the definitive treaty with the Sultaun—in the measures of government—and in the complexion of the times.

Such is the result of general reasoning, which, unsuggested by Ministers, or by Opposition, or by any Party in the State, has originated in fair speculation; and, under the impulses of patriotism and philanthropy, is now addressed to you, Sir, as a Member of the Senate, and delivered to the Public, by

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

## A P P E N D I X.

**T**HE materials for discussing India politics are not always exhausted in the official information communicated to the public. Other information from the East may be equally authentic. And as the narrative of facts derived from unofficial correspondence is often enriched with solid observation and judicious comments, the following selection is here subjoined, in the form of an Appendix.

N° I.

“ *Madras, 15th March, 1792.*

“ In the view of enlarged policy, it is  
 “ advantageous to the security of India,  
 “ that a power respectable, but not dan-  
 “ gerous, should exist in the Myfore  
 “ country.

“ Tippoo, with half the territory he  
 “ possessed before, will keep the *Marattas*  
 “ and the *Nizam* in awe, at the same time  
 “ that he will stand much in fear of our  
 “ all-powerful strength, which has hum-  
 “ bled him to the very dust.—With  
 “ regard to advantages territorial and pe-  
 “ cuniary, we could not have expected  
 “ more, had we taken the Fort. In mo-  
 “ ney, we should, probably, in that view,  
 “ have



“ have fallen considerably short ; for this  
 “ is an article which might have been  
 “ easily carried away, in defiance of all our  
 “ efforts. Every circumstance, therefore,  
 “ unites to throw an uncommon brilliancy  
 “ round the whole transaction.”

N<sup>o</sup> II.

*Madras, 24th Feb. 1792.*

“ I am glad to find by Mr. Dundas’s  
 “ last India budget, that he has formed so  
 “ just an opinion of the extra-expenditure of  
 “ the war, which has been exaggerated by  
 “ others beyond all bounds. I think it  
 “ has not exceeded two crore and sixty  
 “ lacks of rupees of extra-expenditure ; and as  
 “ the arrears are very inconsiderable, and  
 “ the war must very soon be terminated,  
 “ the

“ the whole will probably not exceed three  
 “ millions sterling. Large as this sum  
 “ is, it is not in proportion to the force  
 “ we have in the field, or half the expence  
 “ of former wars, particularly the last.”

As this intelligence from Madras is derived from respectable authority, and corresponds with Mr. Dundas's statement in *the budget* of the former year, it may be conducive to the farther illustration of this important subject, to compare, with the above India letter, the following passages from the speech delivered by Mr. Dundas, on the finances of the East-India Company, before the Committee of Parliament, on the 5th of June 1792.

“ Instead of the Company's finances being  
 “ oppressed by the heavy burthen of  
 “ five, six, or twelve millions, which some  
 “ Gentle-

“ Gentlemen so pathetically lamented last  
 “ year, the first year’s war leaves those fi-  
 “ nances nearly in the same state at its close,  
 “ as at its commencement; and if a consider-  
 “ able allowance be made for any deficiency  
 “ in the statements from India, it appears  
 “ that not more than half a million ought  
 “ to be charged against the general state of  
 “ the Company’s affairs.

“ It will, undoubtedly, be expected that  
 “ some estimate should be given of the  
 “ expence that may probably be incurred  
 “ by this time in the prosecution of the  
 “ war, or, more properly, as the accounts  
 “ are made up annually, what effect it  
 “ would have had on the Company’s  
 “ finances on the 30th of April last. But  
 “ a general estimate of this kind, can-  
 “ not be made from the accounts received  
 “ from India.

F

“ But,



" But, without having recourse to com-  
 " putations, it may be fairly supposed,  
 " that the result of the second year of the  
 " war, will not be worse than the first.  
 " For, in the first place, it is to be ob-  
 " served, that a large quantity of stores  
 " and provisions had been provided in  
 " 1790-91, which were not expended in  
 " that year, but were applicable to supply  
 " the army in the following year 1791-2.

" General Abercromby particularly states  
 " that he had rice sufficient for 40,000  
 " men for five months, exclusive of what  
 " would be necessary for his army during  
 " the monsoon. This must have occasioned  
 " a large expenditure in that year, which,  
 " it is probable, would cause a proportional  
 " saving in the ensuing year. And with  
 " respect to the other articles of expence,  
 " there is no reason for supposing that they

“ will have been greater in 1791-2, than  
“ they were in the preceding year.

“ Upon the whole, upwards of a mil-  
“ lion will become applicable to the ex-  
“ pences of the war, posterior to the close  
“ of the actual accounts, which have  
“ formed the principal part of the present  
“ discussion.

“ To this I am entitled to add another  
“ resource, or rather a diminution of ex-  
“ pence, which will afford aid to the same  
“ purpose, and which did not occur in the  
“ former year. I mean, a sum of be-  
“ tween two and three hundred thousand  
“ pounds annually sent from Bengal to  
“ China; but which, by the dispatches  
“ that have gone out this season, is di-  
“ rected not to be sent thither in the ensu-  
“ ing year; the fullness of the Treasury

“ at Canton, and the increase of exports  
 “ from this country, having rendered this  
 “ resource for the China investment at pre-  
 “ sent unnecessary.

“ Considering all the circumstances which  
 “ I have explained to the Committee, re-  
 “ lative to the state of the Company’s  
 “ finances in India at the close of the  
 “ year 1790-91, I feel myself warranted  
 “ in believing, that the expences of the  
 “ year 1791-2 will not exceed those of  
 “ the preceding year ; and if this belief be  
 “ well founded, it follows, that the interest  
 “ of the burthen on the revenues of India  
 “ during this year, will be considerably less  
 “ than was made in 1790-91 ; because so  
 “ large a portion of the expences has been  
 “ provided for by the resources above al-  
 “ luded to.

“ I shall



“ I shall not detain the Committee  
 “ longer ; but to save any Gentleman the  
 “ trouble of putting the question to me,  
 “ Whether I adhere to the hopes I gave  
 “ last year, ‘ that the day is much nearer  
 “ when the resources of India will ad-  
 “ minister aid to the revenues of this coun-  
 “ try, than that on which we are to appre-  
 “ hend that India will call for aid from  
 “ the finances of Great-Britain ?’ I anti-  
 “ cipate the question, and answer in the  
 “ affirmative ; and the only difference is,  
 “ that I am more sanguine in those hopes  
 “ than I was at the time I first expressed  
 “ them.”

Our finances in India must now flourish,  
 far beyond even the anticipations of Mr.  
 Dundas, since it appears from the last offi-  
 cial information transmitted to the Court of  
 Directors by Sir Charles Oakley and Mr.  
 Petrie,

Petrie, that the Company have acquired an accession of territory, the net revenue of which amounted to thirty-nine lacks and fifty thousand rupees.

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N° III.

*" Madras, 21st Feb. 1792.*

" It ought to be observed, that the resistance, on the part of the enemy, was conducted with more skill and intrepidity, than has ever marked the conduct of the armies of Hindostan on any former occasion. The ultimate exertions of the Sultaun were such, as despair generally dictates to proud and unrelenting spirits."

Another writer from Madras, during the first campaign touches on the opinion then entertained

tertaind of Tippoo's abilities, and on the probability of his future destiny.

“ *Madras, 16th May 1791.*

“ To what region the Sultaun can possibly fly, after the fall of his capital, and his Beddanore possessions, is matter of much conjecture among the QUID-  
“ NUNCS of the East. He can find no  
“ asylum with the Polygars. While he  
“ retains a part of his treasure, a force will  
“ be at his command, sufficient to secure a  
“ temporary retreat among the hills. Some  
“ sage politicians send him to *Mecca*,  
“ others to *Pondicherry*.

“ What human ability can effect, Tippoo  
“ will perform. He has certainly shewn  
“ himself a man of superior talents, and a  
“ determined soldier.”



Nº IV.

*“ Madras, 24th Feb. 1792.*

“ It remains a question for politicians to  
 “ discuss, Whether we ought to have stopt  
 “ short of the entire subversion of Tippoo’s  
 “ empire, when we undoubtedly possessed  
 “ the means of accomplishing it; or whe-  
 “ ther it is a better policy to let it exist,  
 “ reducing it in such a degree, as to ren-  
 “ der it no longer formidable to the Eng-  
 “ lish interests, while it may serve as a  
 “ counterpoise to the other great Powers  
 “ in India? Time, and the events of the  
 “ eighteenth century, can only solve this  
 “ intricate problem.

“ Since the business has now terminated,  
 “ I have but one wish, which is, that our  
 “ noble

“ noble Peer may acquire as much credit  
 “ from his country, for the peace he has  
 “ made, as he has derived glory from the  
 “ conduct of the war.”

The liberal wish of this Gentleman must, without doubt, be soon and most completely gratified: for, while no former war with the MYSOREAN SOVEREIGN, either redounded much to our credit, or terminated without a heavy load of financial incumbrance, the present war seems to be decisive, has been conducted with unprecedented œconomy, and has terminated in the security of our frontiers, and in a large increase of revenue and dominion.

The affairs of the India Company, now rendered in all respects so flourishing, may acquire additional prosperity from a commercial treaty with the Chinese Empire.

pire. The embassy of Lord Macartney, which is directed to that object, will infallibly be conducted with ability and profound discernment: And whatever may be the result of this design with regard to the commerce of the East, it is likely to be productive of useful discovery, and of eminent advantage to the learned world.

THE END.



The affairs of the India Company, now rendered in all respects to flourishing, may acquire additional prosperity from a commercial treaty with the Chinese Empire.



